



## NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES took the seat at half-past 12 o'clock.

Mr. ALLEN stated that he took the chair under the 8th section of the Act, but to satisfy members, he read a letter from the President stating that he was suffering from illness and affection of the throat—his voice almost gone—but he could not take the oath.

#### NEW MEMBER.

Mr. ALLEN then informed the House that he had received a commission empowering him, in the absence of the President, to administer the oath to members.

Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR took the usual oath, and his seat.

#### PAPERS.

Mr. OWEN laid upon the table sundry papers, which were read.

#### GUNPOWDER EXPORT BILL.

Mr. OWEN reported a message covering a bill to regulate the export of gunpowder and warlike stores.

Mr. OWEN moved that the bill be read a first time.

Bill read a first time, to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

#### BUSTY OF MR. BLAXLAND.

Sir W. MANNING gave notice of a motion to the effect that a meeting of the Legislative Council be adjourned for the first Council of New South Wales, having been placed at the disposal of the Council by the daughter of the late hon. gentleman, the Council accepts the same, and recommends that it be placed in a suitable position in the Chamber.

The Council adjourned at twenty minutes past 5 p.m. until 4 p.m. on Thursday.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

#### STRIPPING BANK WITHOUT LICENSE.

Mr. ONSLOW moved that the Secretary for Lands—"Has the stripping of banks by persons not holding timber licences become prevalent?"

Mr. FORSTER said the attention of the Government had been called to the fact that banks were stripped off in the County of Cumberland, by unlicensed persons. He could understand the practice had not increased in the other districts.

The DUNMORE BRIDGE.

Mr. LEWIS moved that the Secretary for Works—"Is there any action to be taken against the persons who have been guilty of the wanton destruction of the wooden piles of Dunmore Bridge from the action of cobra thereon? Has an examination been made, under the water, of the whole of these piles, and a report furnished to the Government? Should these extensive injuries be proceeded with, is it the intention of the Government to take steps for preventing the total destruction of this structure?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND said,—1. The Government were aware that some injury had been done to the piles of the Dunmore Bridge, consequence of the bed of the river being washed away to the depth of eleven feet. 2. Yes. 3. Plans and specifications were prepared, and would shortly be ready.

PETITIONS.

The Hon. Mr. COPESTOCK presented a petition against the return of Mr. Michael White Kelly, the member elected to represent the district of Bradfield in the Legislative Assembly.

The petition was referred to the Committee of Elections and Petitions.

Mr. PARNELL presented a petition from 93 residents of Bankstown, stating that the name of that place had been changed, that great confusion had arisen in consequence in the post arrangements, and asking for relief.

Mr. PIDDINGTON presented a petition from trustees of the Pitt Town Common and others against the Commons Bill.

Mr. GARRETT presented a petition from Thomas Thrower, stating that he had suffered loss from the opening of a road along the Shoalhaven River, and praying for relief.

These petitions were received.

#### MARINE BOARD INCORPORATION BILL.

Mr. SAMUEL moved as a formal motion.—"That this House, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider a bill to incorporate a board to be called the Marine Board of New South Wales, to confer certain powers on such board, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the regulations of shipping, portage and pilots, harbours and navigable waters and navigation, and to make provision for the examination of masters, mates, and engineers, and for other purposes."

The question was put and passed.

#### SUPPLY: RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. PARNELL, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. SAMUEL moved.—"That there be granted to her Majesty for the service of the year 1870, the sum of £1630 towards defraying the salaries and contingencies in the establishment of His Excellency the Governor." He moved that a new supply vote, and would make his financial statement to-morrow.

Mr. PIDDINGTON would like to have some explanation of the increase made in these Estimates since they were last laid upon the table, four months ago. Four months ago, one member took great credit for having reduced the Estimates.

Mr. SAMUEL wished to take the Chairman's opinion as to whether the hon. member could take exception to the Estimates on a question of this kind.

Mr. PIDDINGTON, however, made a proposal to incorporate a board, to be called the Marine Board of New South Wales, to confer certain powers on such board, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the regulations of shipping, portage and pilots, harbours and navigable waters and navigation, and to make provision for the examination of masters, mates, and engineers, and for other purposes."

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The question was put and agreed to.

#### SUPPLY: RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. A resolution was made an Order of the Day for to-morrow.

#### UNCLAIMED BALANCES APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SAMUEL moved the second reading of the Bill. The object of the Bill was to enable the Government to take into account a sum of money which had been paid into the credit of a number of Imperial prisoners. The money had from time to time been paid to the credit of certain prisoners for work done by them, and now amounted to something like eleven thousand pounds. These amounts had never been paid over to the Government, but were proposed to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue.

The Bill contained a provision that if there should be any claimants at any time who should establish a claim to any portion of the money, it should be paid to them by the Government. The money was originally paid into the Bank to the Government, but it was therefore, as the purpose of the Bill was to reward the police force, it was intended to return it to the Consolidated Revenue, rather than to the Police Reward Fund, as he believed it was the intention of the late Government to have proposed.

The question was then put and agreed to, and the House went into committee for the consideration of the bill in detail.

The House resumed, and the bill was reported without amendment. The report was adopted, and the third reading was made an order of the day for to-morrow.

#### THE HOUSE.

On the motion of Mr. PARNELL, the House went into committee for the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that all the fears the clause gave of remitting too much power to the Government were without foundation. If the Government abused the power which they might possess, the Parliament had its remedy.

The proviso in the clause, that the power should be exercised by the Attorney-General or by the Minister of Justice, was to give the power to the Government, in order to prevent any arbitrary individual who might be clothed with authority for a short time, exercising those powers wrongfully. He considered the

## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.

allowed the newspapers by degrees to usurp the position which it was entitled by making it compulsory on many occasions to publish in newspapers, the Gazette would now have a more legitimate claim, and would be entitled to claim compensation. His object was to decide against the amendment if he could get any support, but he believed that the hon. member would carry a majority with him.

Mr. GARRETT said the Gazette could not be made a public organ unless it was made a general newspaper. It was only fair and reasonable.

Mr. ONSLOW thought that whenever it became necessary to make a road through a man's house, the Government should and Parliament give it the necessary power. But it appeared to him absurd to suppose that the Government needed any such power as was proposed to be given, as such bill was not intended to apply to main roads.

The question was then put and agreed to on a division of 34 to 17.

The clause as amended was passed.

Mr. WINDEYER thought the words "or within five miles" should be struck out, as the object of the clause was to have the plan submitted to the nearest Court-house for deposition at the Court-house nearest to the road, with the alternative of depositing them in a Court-houses five miles off.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said the object was that the plans should be deposited in a Court-house within five miles of the road.

Mr. WINDEYER said the hon. Secretary for Lands had stated that several roads had been refused on account of the cost of the plan. It was a mistake to say that these roads were for the use of the public.

Mr. JAMES MARTIN pointed out that the grammatical construction of the clause was faulty, there being no antecedent to the word "which" in the clause stood it meant, that the plans should be deposited at the nearest Court-houses five miles off.

Mr. DRAN said he thought that notice in the Gazette was sufficient, like as it was, and therefore notice ought to be given in the local papers.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he had had very large experience of advertising, and also of the preceding system, and the result was that he should be found voting the minority.

The Gazette at one time was very considerable subscription list, but by advertising in the papers the Government were spending large sums of money to render it valueless. At one time advertisements had cost them as much as £16,000 in one year; but he believed that the sum was now less than £3,000 or £4,000.

If the Government would only pay a small fee to the Gazette, it would be a great advantage to the Gazette.

Mr. DRAN said he thought that notice in the Gazette was sufficient, like as it was, and therefore notice ought to be given in the local papers.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he had had quite a number of experience in the matter, and he thought that the clause was well worded.

Mr. WINDEYER said notice ought certainly to be given to the owner or occupier of the land where known; and he was not sure, the notice should be put up and kept up on the land, in addition to publication in the Gazette.

Mr. JAMES MARTIN said he entirely agreed with the hon. member for Bathurst, that notice ought to be put up on the ground before the owner or occupier was known.

In the bill there was a provision for the powers of the Government in making roads. They could not be made without the consent of the people.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said the clause should be amended by striking out the words "mailed to or" and retaining the words "within five miles of which."

Mr. WINDEYER said that the plan should be deposited in a Court-house within five miles of the proposed road.

Mr. JAMES MARTIN moved certain verbal alterations in the latter part of the clause, making it read thus: "not to or within five miles of the proposed road," instead of "which" and "will pass."

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## BROADHEAD RETIRES.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The Aristides of Sheffield has resolved to retire from the scene of his successes, and an ungrateful and unappreciating community must pay the very proper penalty for its inability or unwillingness to recognise the *Eugeoete* of society. So it has always been. Mr. William Broadhead but illustrates a law of history. Of old a tedious good man was ostracised; and now-days politicians and educationalists, as the *new* phrase is, voluntarily emigrate with more or less success. The late Mr. Southey and his friends thought seriously of setting up communist Utopia on the Susquehanna. Cromwell was all but on shipboard for the Far West; the Pilgrim Fathers sailed and prospered. Westward not only the tide of empire, but the great ocean of philanthropy and neglected patriotism, seems to flow. What is our loss is another country's gain.

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new. Broadhead drops a sympathetic tear on his own ostracism. He takes his farewell of England elated in mourning garb, and he pronounces his own funeral oration with becoming sadness and in tender accents of regret, not only for himself, but for the proverbial ingratitude of mankind; above all for that "dear old Sheffield" which he has served, not only so wisely, but too well. As Mr. Broadhead has called attention to his public services, and looks on them with fond complacency, not unmixed with regret that his career is closed, we must be allowed also to place our chapter of congenial nightshade and ratsbane on histom.

His system accumulated dote, et fangianus Murex.

With the modesty always inseparable from high genius, Mr. Broadhead does not, we think, do entire credit to his greatness. That greatness we conceive consists, not so much in the crimes which he has perpetrated, as in the strength and heroic proportions of character which he has exhibited. There is, as far as we remember, but one demigod of crime who equals—as he certainly did not exceed—Mr. Broadhead, and his character has been drawn by a master-hand. "When we see our hero," says Fielding, pronouncing the elegiac panegyric of Jonathan Wild the Great, "without the least assistance or pretence, setting himself at the head of a gang which he had not any shadow of right to govern; if we view him maintaining absolute power and exercising tyranny over a lawless crew, contrary to all law but that of his own will; if we consider him setting up an open trade publicly, in defiance, not only of the laws of the country, but of the common sense of his countrymen; if we first see him contriving the robbery" in Mr. Broadhead's case the murder—"of others, and again defrauding the robbers of that booty which they had risked their necks to acquire, here sure he must appear most admirable, and we may challenge not only the truth of history, but almost the latitude of fiction to equal his glory." In one respect, Mr. William Broadhead has a decided advantage over Mr. Jonathan Wild. Mr. Wild found a euthanasia, as Fielding thinks, and a crowning glory, and attained a perfect "finishing of his character," in that after all his mighty exploits he was hanged by the neck till he was dead. But, with all submission to Mr. Wild's biographer, we demur to this view. To hang a great scoundrel is, after all, poor and merely poetical justice; the scaffold thus detracts from the murderer's complete success. Some little weakness or imbecility, some subtle fault in character, brings a rogue to the halter; but it is the very triumph and glory of wickedness in Broadhead for him to disappear from the scene of his crimes not with the nightcap pulled over his face, but wearing the martyr's palm, and proclaiming himself, and moreover being accepted as a benefactor of mankind. Broadhead pronouncing his valedictory address, and pocketing the proceeds of the Broadhead Emigration Fund, clothed in black and with a choker, not of brown hemp, but of white muslin, and preaching an edifying and much applauded discourse at the sacred duty of murder and rati-

tening to a large and sympathetic audience, and promising more ratiening and more murders to come is, in our judgment—though we are constrained to differ from so famous a judge of human conduct as Fielding—a much more sublime spectacle, and more interesting to humanity, than any commonplace interview with Calcraft. It rounds the circle of Mr. Broadhead's course to see him not only defying all laws human and divine, but exhaling with something of the odour of sanctity itself. A vulgar rogue is often ruined and brought to the gallows by not playing deep enough. As Luther himself, an eminent moralist, recommended men to sin boldly, firmly convinced that sins superhuman would in the long run tell as virtues of a peculiar kind, so it has been reserved for Mr. Broadhead to get off the scene with something of a triumph. Here we say that he has, as a moral spectacle, greatly the advantage of Mr. Jonathan Wild. Of course, we are open to Solon's objection that no man ought to be called supremely happy and glorious before the hour of death; the law of Lynch and the bowie-knife may even yet prevent the dramatic completeness and moral finish of Mr. Broadhead's exemplary life. But history will lose a great lesson if Mr. Broadhead does not bid farewell to the world which he has adorned, dying in his bed with the holy calm and consolatory contemplation and retrospect of a well-spent life with which he lingers over his connexion with dear old Sheffield.

Mr. Broadhead, in his valedictory address, confined himself, however, to a vague panegyric of himself and his good deeds. His funeral oration was of the loosest; it lacked the enumeration of his good and great deeds. He sacrificed himself for the good of others; on the altar of corporate duty he has immolated his own peace and his own success in life. He has done things for which he admits he has been universally condemned, and for the consequences of which his accomplices have made him the scapegoat. He has loved Trade-unionism, he admits, perhaps "not wisely, but too well." These are his own words: "What I have done was for the good of others, and no benefit to myself." His "views," as he euphemistically expresses it, "may have been mistakes"; he only regrets that "time does not assuage the bitter feeling against him." At the expense of Mr. Broadhead's blushes, which, we fear, like other exemplary men he must feel when he finds his good deeds characterised as tame, we must recall his little "mistakes." Our memories are short, and of annals contemporary with him we have forgotten. We therefore supplement the fact's which Mr. Broadhead's modesty suppresses. Mr. Broadhead hired a brave named Shaw to blow up the house of one Fearnehough for £15, which sum was paid and the job faithfully executed. He also paid £15 to one Hallam for blowing up Messrs. Wheatman's premises. Mr. Broadhead also hired and paid the same

Hallem and a fellow-assassin named Crookes, for the sum of £15, to murder one Liley, a commission which was also faithfully executed. The summary of his good deeds, as we had occasion to write them two years and a half ago, consisted in procuring four men to be shot at, and one to be shot dead; in procuring seven houses and two factories to be blown up; and further, in embezzeling the funds of the Union of which he was secretary. To these substantial benefit to society he added the ornamental fringe of forged letters and threatening letters, perjury, and other lesser virtues. And all this for a sacred cause, a cause as sacred as that for which tyrants are slain and liberty vindicated. Having done all this for society, Mr. Broadhead is indignant that society casts him out. Not exactly indignant though—indignation is too coarse a passion for this meek and suffering martyr. He is hurt; he is sorry and sad at the spectacle of human ingratitude; he is full of regrets. He grieves at the hardness of heart of his persecutors; the magistrates who perversely decline to renew his pot-house license; the manufacturers who will not entrust their goods to his murderous hands; the Hallisham men who look askance at him. He sorrows most of all for that society is leagued against him; he seems to think that, like Ladulard, the very heavens and nature itself are visiting him, and it were well if it were so, with an abiding curse. But even in his banishment he has his consolations. The good work which he has done will bear other heed; he tells his "kind friends," will not cease. He believes that "rattening and deeds of violence will continue"; it is "an imperative necessity that these things should be." The good seed which he has sown will bear other heed; other countries will go and do likewise. Broadhead has his abiding consolations. He has not lived in vain; as the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, so the sufferings of the devil's agents will do the devil's work, and do it more effectually. Broadhead foresees a glorious future in the rise of new Broadheads. He reiterates his boast for the past and his pleasant prophecies for the future. What his accomplices, the leaders of Unionism, ought to have said, and what Broadhead avers that they are fools and cowards for not having said, this is—"That these things have been done in the interests of the trades. . . . We tell the country and the Legislature that so long as the Unions are left without legal power to enforce reasonable and proper rules and regulations, these things will continue to occur as hitherto." The only consolation and hope for us is that, if there are still heads to plan these murders, there is at least one active pair of hands the less among us to execute them. It is something for society, even the society of Sheffield, to have cast out this abomination, and to have dismissed Mr. Broadhead to his new home with a curse.

## THE SPREAD OF CORRUPTION.

(From the Spectator.)

We feel a sort of blankness and despair in reading time after time the accounts of the bribery at elections, Parliamentary or Municipal, at the feeble and helpless cry for mechanical remedies which universally accompanies them by way of commentary. The Municipal elections are always worse than the Parliamentary. There is no deep popular interest in the issue—no moral, or intellectual, or imaginative feeling raises the voters above the commonest level of commonplace. The British householder is almost incapable of that sort of ideal love for his town which could give him any eager interest in those who are to be entrusted with its management and beautification,—and so he insists on the only sort of advantage that comes home to him, a little additional money to spend in food or drink, as the condition of his vote. At Nottingham last Monday almost all the voters, women even more universally than men, took bribes, and made "How much will you stand?" the test-question of the election. In one ward the Liberals gave £1 a vote, and the Tories only 10s., and of course in that ward the Liberals outvoted the Tories. In other wards, the relative prices offered were different, but in all the wards voters hung back till they were bribed, and in all, the new women-voters were unfortunately the most bribeable section of the electors. And what happens in this gross way at Nottingham happens more or less in all municipal elections, and in a great number of our Parliamentary elections. The electors in most of our towns evidently don't believe for a moment in such a thing as virtue. If a candidate comes well out of an inquiry before commissioners, they say he is "a sharp chap," and was "too many" for his judges. It seldom even occurs to the people that a candidate comes well out of an inquiry because he had anxiously abstained from wrongdoing. They look at that plus as a mere piece of justifiable hypocrisy. In their hearts they cannot believe that any man is such a fool as to object to bribe on principle. He may object to give his money because he is mean. But he no more objects, they think, to bribing as in itself wrong, than they themselves would object to take money on the same ground. The municipal, and many of the Parliamentary, constituencies are rotten to the heart as regards public spirit. They think a conscience about such matters a bit of "humbug," and the women seem to be worse than the men. If the electoral power is given to the people to be an advantage to them, the electors evidently think, even more earnestly than the electors, that they cannot do better than take the advantage out in cash at once. That is a tangible benefit, which may be met and drunk to them and their families. Any ulterior advantage beyond that is all dream and doubt. Women know less in politics than men, and care less for the shades of policies. They are more absorbed in their families, and realise more intensely the advantage of a few shillings for family use. Hence their addition to the roll of municipal electors in the present state of their political education is likely to be, as it proves at Nottingham, a pure addition to the money-exerting power. What hope can the ballot or any other piece of mere machinery possibly hold out in such a case? A number of people with power in their hands, who care nothing at all about the use of the power, and are openly desirous to sell the power, will find a way of selling it fast enough. The ballot won't make them care for the political objects that they care attain by the use of the power, or cease to care for the money. Until it does that, the ballot will do no good in the world. It may be a successful expedient to protect the man or woman who wishes, but does not dare, to be independent. It cannot be a successful expedient to make the man or woman who has not the slightest notion how to become so, really independent. To legalise directly the auction of votes,—i.e., to encourage the people to sell themselves in public and openly, if they must do so at all,—would offer more chance of a remedy than to enact compulsory secrecy. You cannot do that without giving a fatal colour of cynicism to legislation. But we should really look for a cure more speedily from one system than from the other.

The truth is, that there is no cure for this sort of thing shorter or easier than the conversion of the voters to a sincere and earnest public spirit,—and we know no means of effecting this with any success with the present generation of electors and electresses. We must have a higher sense of public as well as private duty impressed on the young,—a higher respect for the State, and a higher respect for the true welfare of their own locality as well. There were religious elements in paganism which the Christian faith has never adequately provided for the mass of men. The household and city gods gave a religious sacredness to the subordinate spheres of family and municipal life, which we have never managed, especially as regards the latter, to replace. As respects the family indeed, the sincere individualism of such religious life as we have, acting in combination with the natural force of human affections, has done something—and in clannish countries everything—to replace the beneficial element in the superstition of a family tutelary god. And as regards the State again, the strong national prejudices of England have often kept out the vulgar passion of self-interest. But as regards the petty sphere of municipal life in England, we have never yet managed to attach to it permanently the slightest shadow of that sort of dignity, honour, ambition, and, above all, sense of duty, which can alone make people ashamed to buy and sell their influence over it. Municipal life is a world utterly given up to the deadliest commonwealth. The real thought of those citizens and citizens who ask "How much will you stand?" is that the talk about duty and honour in connection with these openings for profitable public contracts and private jobbery is at least a mere form, like the complimentary speeches at a public dinner; nor do they ever dream of regarding such offices as opportunities of doing good on a large scale to fellow-citizens,—as privileges which entitle those who win the confidence of the place to beautify a home of which all the inhabitants alike are fond, and desire to be proud. Until our best schools include the duty of serving and benefiting the community in which men reside as one of the greater and nobler duties of life, and hold up to scorn, as malefactors not far removed from those who would cheat his own family, those who would not scruple to build up their own fortunes on the losses of the town or community, we shall have no sort of chance of the purification of municipal elections. Where there is no other nobler motive to which ordinary men are sensitive, of course the great residuary motive of English life,—love of money and what money can buy,—will flow into the vacuum, and flow in almost without reproach. In point of fact, there can be no guilt in taking half-a-crown or five shillings for a vote, if there were no higher consideration than the wish for half-a-crown or five shillings present to the mind of the voter. You cannot cast out the evil spirit without putting a better spirit in its place. It is our utter indifference to the municipal life and the municipal tie, which degrades municipal elections even below the moral level of Parliamentary elections,—already low enough. And unless we can inspire English men and women with some really deep respect for both the larger and smaller spheres of social duty, both for the State and the community, such as they already feel for the family, we may introduce the sacred "Ballot" into every constituency in Great Britain, and cry out upon electoral corruption till we are sick of the monotonous reproach, without producing the smallest conceivable effect.

## MUSIC-HALL MORALITY.

Sometime or four years ago, before the "Gaiety" had become added to the continually increasing list of metropolitan theatres, Mr. John Hollingshead became weary of proclaiming the social and moral influences of his establishment, and, in a fit of exasperation and despair, he wrote to the *Times*: "I am sorry to say that the music-hall is a scene of greater depravity than any theatre in the world." Mr. Hollingshead was of the opinion of author into that of theatrical leases and manager has in any way altered his good opinion of music-hall in general, but it is everywhere becoming a recognised fact that these establishments are rapidly throwing off all disguise, and revealing themselves in their true colours as havens of drunkenness, licentiousness, and all the other sins of seduction. The entertainments in these places are frequently of a character which would not be tolerated even in a theatre. Songs which make up for want of sense by excess of indecency, female acrobats, semi-nude dancers, and "comics" singers with blacked faces, furnish the staple feature of the evening's programme. Of recent good or bad fortune, or of the latest scandals, or of the latest intrances. Everything is utterly low, demoralising, and debased. As if this was not enough, some of our music-hall managers must needs go out of their way to make an attack upon religion itself, or at least conceive of the attempt to bring it into disrepute. This is seen to some, yet it is strictly true. In one of the largest and most popular music halls some of the worst of the music-hall chanteuse, in a bullet in which is introduced a male dancer, attire as a French priest, with beads and crucifix, who pretends to be absorbed in the contents of a religious work, and to take no heed of the numerous painted and gaudily-stuffed syrens who beseech him. They snatched his book from him, but he picks it up again without uttering a word, but he crosses himself with a smile, and then snatches and impudently extends his hand towards the sky, shakes his head. He is then coaxed to deliver, in dumb show, a religious discourse. A stool is brought, he mounts it, but when he is ready, a hand is laid on his shoulder, and he is coaxed to sing a hymn, instead of listening to him, begin madly dancing in the most wanton manner. At last, yield to the blandishments of the girls, and sing a hymn. We have given cause to regret the departure of the gallant 75th, for in all probability we shall never have another Highland regiment among us. We shall not soon again see the kit-brigade attired as a Roman Catholic priest, but the intention is not to be mistaken. Thousands of young men and women have witnessed this entertainments, and the not less disgusting and abominable ballets by which it is highly followed; yet not a word has been uttered by the public press—not the right or the left—about these abominable exhibitions. We have given cause to regret the departure of the gallant 75th, for in all probability we shall never have another Highland regiment among us. We shall not soon again see the kit-brigade attired as a Roman Catholic priest, but the intention is not to be mistaken. Thousands of young men and women have witnessed this entertainments, and the not less disgusting and abominable ballets by which it is highly followed; yet not a word has been uttered by the public press—not the right or the left—about these abominable exhibitions. We have given cause to regret the departure of the gallant 75th, for in all probability we shall never have another Highland regiment among us, and been part of us for so long a time. We shall not easily forget them nor do we believe that they will soon forget us. The regret at parting was mutual. The tears were in the eyes of many as they bade us farewell, and the general expression from the men was, "We are sorry to say that the 75th—it is the best regiment in the world—will be missed." We shall never forget the deep feeling with which, in that Gaelic accent which he has assumed to forget, the gallant Colonel bade farewell to the President of the St. Andrews' Society and other Scotchmen around. As the vessel with the gallant regiment on board slowly left the wharf and steamed down the river she was saluted with a discharge of cannon from the gunners, and the last salute as of leave was the figures of the officers standing on the forecastle deck waving the feathers in their bonnets and shouting farewells, in response to which, with all our hearts, we cried "God bless the 75th Highlanders!"—*Morning Herald*.

In considering (says he) the climate of tropical countries, the influence of the moon seems to be entirely overlooked; and, surely, if the tides of the world are governed by the moon, and the tides of lunar power, it is not too much to assert that the tides of the atmosphere are liable to similar influence; this much is certain, that, in the low land of tropical countries, no attentive observer of nature will fail to witness the power exercised by the moon over the seasons, and over animal and vegetable nature. As regards the latter, it may be stated that there are certainly thirteen springs and thirteen autumns in Teneriffe, in the year; for so many times does the

sun ascend to the branches and descend to the roots. For example, the wallaba (a redous tree, common in the Demerara woods, somewhat resembling the mimosa), is one of the most valuable woods in the world for house building, posts, &c.; and in that state attempt to split it, and, with the utmost difficulty, it would be riven in the most jagged and unequal manner that can be imagined. Cut down another wallaba (that grew within a few yards of the former) at the full moon, and the tree can be easily split into the finest smooth shingles of any desired thickness or width, and these will not warp, or decay, or split, or otherwise deteriorate in any way, as will be the case with any other wood. The wood of the wallaba is excellent for building purposes, it is easily worked, and is durable, and it is not liable to decay, or split, or otherwise deteriorate in any way, as will be the case with any other wood.

The flower of Burgundy vineyards, the famous Clos de Vougeot, is sold by auction at Besançon for £60,000 francs (£65,200 sterling) to the highest bidder, the husband of a nice and heiress of M. Théard, the owner of the property. The chief bidder against the Marquis M. Théard, member of the French Institute, son of the celebrated chemist, a learned and wealthy man who already possesses fine estates in Burgundy. According to a letter that had just reached me from Dijon, M. Théard bought the vineyard of the Marquis after 14 sales, at a price that has not transpired.

**HENRY'S Colonial Ointment (registered),** 10 Chemists and Druggists, in 10 pots, in each 1 oz. **NEW MEDICINES.** &c.—**McINTOSH'S Pancreatic Iodine.** Globules and Elixirs, Iodine, Tonic, and Gallic Acid with Cayenne, Bismuth, Quinine, Muriatic Acid, and other British Preparations; Lampson's Pyritic Salts, Spirit of Camphor in Cocco wood, Extract Caluber, Balsm, Liquor Carbunculi, Paraffin, Chemical Food, &c.

**A. J. WATT & CO.**, 534, George-street, **W. C. L. WALKER.** Purified Blood. The blood is the life of the body. The bone, muscle, nerve, and skin are formed from it. Hollow vessels keep the blood free from contamination, and thus ensure health, strength, vigour and enjoyment. Sold at 2s. Oxford-street, W. C., London, and all druggists.

**GEOGRAPHICAL MERCHANDISE.**

**BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPACIALS.** ALL SIGHTS, 10s. PER PAIR. **W. MAC DONNELL AND CO.**, 526, George-street.

**NEW SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.**

**W. MAC DONNELL AND CO.**, have just received the following superior instruments:—**KINETIC ALCOHOLIC Wine Saccharometer** (Hunter River Vinegar), with three separate readings, showing 1st, Bouyer's, 2nd, and 3rd, per cent, and sugar; and 3rd, specific gravity. Price, 1s. 6d. **BEACH'S Anti-Scorbutic Pill.** **PILULE ANTI-SCORPHULÆ, or ALTERATIVE PILLS.** confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best and most efficacious ever compounded for purifying the body, removing the effects of the scrophularia, and curing the scrofulous disease. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. T. Daventry that he had received information to effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was the bark of the cinchona. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. T. Daventry that he had received information to effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was the bark of the cinchona. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. T. Daventry that he had received information to effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was the bark of the cinchona. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. T. Daventry that he had received information to effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was the bark of the cinchona. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. T. Daventry that he had received information to effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was the bark of the cinchona. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. T. Daventry that he had received information to effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was the bark of the cinchona. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. T. Daventry that he had received information to effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was the bark of the cinchona. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr. T. Daventry that he had received information to effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was the bark of the cinchona. **Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.**—In Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlordyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and that he was entitled to damages. Dr. J. Collis Browne, Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and Dr

## HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

**BRICK LAND**—For Sale, near Newtown, good Brick Land. Terms liberal. **GEORGE FILE**, Esq., 60, Margaret-street.

**THE CHOICEST WATERFRONTAGE SITE** in the City.—Elizabeth Bay, Darlington, **PITTS**, Esq., 100, George-street, Pitt-street, will be sold by auction, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock sharp.

**ONE LEASE or SALE**, a large, two-story erected Brick House, on stone foundations, on the heights of Elizabeth Bay, each house contains four rooms, and a large kitchen. Each house contains four rooms, and a large kitchen. **F. PIERCE**, House Agent, 77, Williams-street.

**ONE LEASE or SALE**, the property well known as **WALKER'S WHARF**, comprising extensive deep-water frontage, large warehouses, also together with the large, long, two-story dwelling-houses, containing 18 rooms, with servants' quarters, out-offices, &c. Apply to **HENRY MOORE**, Moore's Wharf.

## AUCTION SALES

Horses, heavy and light Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

**GEORGE KISS** will sell by auction, at the **C. Bazaar**, THIS DAY, 11 o'clock, As above.

**Regular Sales**: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Campdown, any afternoon. **Horses and Vehicles on hire**.

Useful Saddle Pony.

**GEORGE KISS** is instructed by Mr. G. McIntosh, of Denbigh, to sell by auction, at the **Bazaar**, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A heavy pony, 5 years old, and a good hack.

At the Bazaar, THIS DAY.

**GEORGE KISS** has received instructions from Mr. E. Evans, to sell by auction, at the **Bazaar**, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A good serviceable saddle and harness horses.

**Broke and Unbroken Horses**.

**GEORGE KISS** has received instructions from Mr. John Howard to sell by auction, at the **Campdown Yards**, **THIS DAY**, a quarter-past 2 o'clock, at 2 o'clock, **Two fine strong young horses**. They are in good condition, will be noted for their **Draught**, and said to be well suited for town requirements.

To the Stud-masters and Breeders of New South Wales.

**GEORGE KISS** has sent to notify that the Annual Sale of Blood Stock will take place at the **Bazaar**, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on **MONDAY**, April 2nd.

What will be offered.

Cats and Kittens, from the best known studs. Brood mares. Sirens. Full particulars in future advertisements.

**Woolly Horse Repository**, Pitt-street.

**M. R. WOOLLER** sells by auction, daily, horses and carts; and at **Campdown Yards** Sale Day, any day, by arrangement.

**No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.**

**Horses from the South Country**.

**DAWSON and CO.** are instructed by Mr. Josiah Harris to sell by auction, at the **Campdown Yards**, **THIS DAY**, 17th February, at 2 o'clock precisely.

A good lot of upstanding horses, broken to saddle and harness.

The above are a superior lot, and will be found thoroughly deserving the attention of purchasers desiring useful animals.

**Carriage Horses.**

Throughly quiet, and broken to Single and Double Harness.

To Private Gentlemen and others.

**DAWSON and CO.** will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, **THIS DAY**, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.

**Baled wool**.

**Sneakers.** Full particulars in future advertisements.

**Woolly Horse Repository**, Pitt-street.

**I. R. IRWIN and TURNER** will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, 17th February, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.

**Baled wool**.

**Sneakers.** Terms, cash.

At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on **FRIDAY**, 18th February.

**Hides**, leather, tallow, &c.

Terms, cash.

**Weekly Wool Sale.**

**HARRISON and JONES** will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, 17th February, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.

**Baled wool**.

**Sneakers.** Terms, cash.

At the risk of the former purchaser.

**HARRISON and JONES** will sell by public auction, at the Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, 17th February, at 12 o'clock.

3 lots of damaged wool, if not removed before that time.

Terms, cash.

**Weekly Wool Sale.**

**O. B. EBSWORTH** will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, 17th February, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.

**Baled wool**.

**Sneakers.** At his Produce Stores, on **FRIDAY**, 18th February, at 11 o'clock.

Terms, cash.

**THIS DAY**, Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises of Mr. MYERS, 11, BLIGH-STREET.

**WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.**

The unoccupied portions of Mr. Myers's Furniture, together with the Furniture of a 3-ROOMED COTTAGE, removed by consent, for Positive Sale.

Comprising:

Drawing-room Suite, Marble-top Console Table, with Pier Glass, Small Library, Chiffonier, Log Table, Printed Cloth Lamp, Small Staircase, &c.

Magnificent Oil Painting of her Majesty the Queen, by Mr. Featon, admitted to be one of the best likenesses in the colony.

Iron Bedsteads and other Mattresses, Pillows, and the requisites for bedrooms, Bedding, &c.

These horses are thoroughly broken and perfectly quiet, and the auctioneers invite the attendance of gentlewomen desirous of purchasing valuable animals.

Fresh Horses from Kiama.

Thoroughly Broken to Saddle and Harness (single and double).

**DAWSON and CO.** are instructed by Mr. P. McCaffery to sell by public auction, at their Yards, 246, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY**, at 11 o'clock.

A lot of very superior horses, including a match pair of chestnuts.

These horses are thoroughly broken and perfectly quiet, and the auctioneers invite the attendance of gentlewomen desirous of purchasing valuable animals.

Fresh Horses.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on **FRIDAY**, at 11 o'clock.

Eight horses, a four-wheeled waggon, with a complete set of harnesses.

Fat Cattle.

**DAWSON and CO.** are instructed by Messrs. Luckey and Roberts to sell, at their Household Yards, **THIS DAY**, the 17th February, at 10 a.m., 60 prime paddock-fed cows.

A very superior lot.

FAT LAMBS.

**DAWSON and CO.** will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on **THURSDAY**, at half past 12 o'clock.

100 prime fat lambs, from Mrs. E. S. Fawcett.

A. C. B. Esq., James Payton, Esq., and others.

FAT COWS.

**E. LILL** and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 10 o'clock.

A superior lot of country mutton, calves, springers.

At half past 11 o'clock, Far calves, pigs, suckers.

Far prime fat ewes, W. F. Buchanan.

130 prime fat lambs, ditto.

20 prime ditto, A. Town.

**BUTLER and INGLIS** will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, **THIS DAY**, at 10 o'clock.

Milk cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.

At 11 o'clock sharp, Fat calves, fat lambs, fat pigs (horn fed), suckers, and poultry.

Terms, cash.

**BUTLER and INGLIS** are instructed by Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, Sutton Forest, to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock.

Ten head prime mutton, cows, newly calved, and springers, thoroughly quiet, and in good condition, suitable for families or dairies.

Fat Cows.

**BUTLER and INGLIS** are instructed by Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, Sutton Forest, to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 10 o'clock.

Milk cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.

At 11 o'clock sharp, Fat calves, fat lambs, fat pigs (horn fed), suckers, and poultry.

Terms, cash.

**BUTLER and INGLIS** have received instructions from the above premises.

Household furniture consisting of tables, chairs, conches, chifferones, iron bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and effects.

On the premises, Old Skyr Inn, Clarence-street, near Market-street.

**FRIDAY**, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Botany Road, Redfern, near Clifton Hotel.

**H. VAUGHAN** has received instructions from the above, on the above old-established public-houses.

Lesses, license, bar-fittings, bagstalls table, complete, gas fittings, &c.

Stock-in-trade of ale, wines, spirits, &c.

General fittings, &c.

Positive sale. Without reserve.

Horses. Horses.

**BUTLER and INGLIS** are instructed by Donald McKenzie, Esq., Goulburn, to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, at the Campdown Yards, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Twenty (20) head of horses, the greatest number of which are broken to saddle and harness, and are described as a really first-class lot.

Horses. Horses.

**BUTLER and INGLIS** are instructed by Donald McKenzie, Esq., Goulburn, to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, Thursday, at the Campdown Yards, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Twenty (20) head of horses, the greatest number of which are broken to saddle and harness, and are described as a really first-class lot.

Horses. Horses.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

**BUTLER and INGLIS** will sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock sharp.

(100) hundred prime fat ewes, from J. Howitt, Esq., 100 prime fat lambs, ditto.

One hundred and fifty mixed ewes and wethers, from T. Herbert, Esq., Picton.

**BUTLER and INGLIS** will sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock.

Ten prime fat calves, R. H. Roberts, Esq., Birrins.

Twenty prime fat lambs, N. More, Esq., Narrawall.

Twenty corn-fed porkers, from Messrs. Galbraith and Bridge, Birrins.

Twenty prime ditto, from A. Neish, Esq., Bowral.

Twenty prime ditto, from Camden, Menangle, Picton, and Oaks.

**SULLIVAN and TINDALE** have received instructions from R. D. McKinnon, Esq., to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, the 17th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half past 9 o'clock.

100 prime fat sheep, in lots.

**SULLIVAN and TINDALE** have received instructions from Stephen Schleyer, Esq., to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, the 17th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half past 9 o'clock.

100 prime fat sheep, in lots.

**SULLIVAN and TINDALE** have received instructions from Mr. Richard Dennis to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, the 17th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half past 9 o'clock.

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## FUNERALS

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the late JAMES M'INERNY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his son, the late James M'Inerny, to move from the residence of his brother-in-law, Patrick Maloney, 109, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely, proceed to the Petersham Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of DENIS M'INERNY, of the Macleay River, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER, James; to move from the residence of his Brother-in-law, Patrick Maloney, 109, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely, proceed to the Petersham Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of PATRICK MALONEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late-deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, James M'Inerny; to move from his residence, 109, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely, proceed to the Petersham Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. ALBERT FIELD (of the Telegraphic Department) deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral, to move from his late residence, 115, Bourke-street, near Woolloomooloo-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely, thence to the Haslem Creek Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES FIELD, Commissioner of Appeals, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, Alice Field, to move from his residence, 115, Bourke-street, near Woolloomooloo-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely, thence to the Haslem Creek Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. J. H. MYERS ( tobacconist) are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, INNA, to move from his residence, 116, Denham-street, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, for Camperdown Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, South Head Road; and Abercrombie-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the late Mrs. ELIZA M. THOMPSON, Widow, are invited to attend the Funeral; to move from her late residence, No. 46, Denham-street, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, for Camperdown Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, South Head Road.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES BLACK, deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral; to move from his late residence, Sheep-street, Darlinghurst, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery, Darvonne-street. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 119, George-street South; 120, South Head Road; and Abercrombie-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. PETER MURPHY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, to move from No. 104, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. CORMICK McCAFFERY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, Mary, deceased, to move from his residence, No. 104, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery at Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. J. S. MURRAY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his wife; to move from his residence, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary Service, R. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst and Pitt streets.

**PUBLIC COMPANIES**

**A**USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their lives should consider what SECURITY the institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to ..	\$4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds ..	\$180,000
The Actual Funds exceed ..	\$120,000
Expenditure on Premiums ..	\$40,000
Claims paid to Members ..	\$300,000
Reserve Fund ..	\$60,000

THE ASSETS

OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quintinian Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By the Board, ALEXANDER J. HALSTON, Secretary. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 26th September, 1869.

**T**HE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

HEAD OFFICE, 17, WATERLOO-PLACE, FALMALL, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN: General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., P.R.S.

DIRECTOR: General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., P.R.S.

ALFRED B. BRISTOW, Esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty.

Dr. REGINALD READ.

EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Esq.

ADMIRAL G. C. LEES, M.P. for Leek.

J. G. T. CHILD, Esq., Merchant, Manchester.

J. P. BROWN WESTHEAD, Esq., M.P.

JOHN FIELD, Esq.

The Hon. AUBREY HERBERT.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH. OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTOR: Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C.

G. C. LEES, Managing Trustee Savings' Bank.

JONATHAN YOUNG, Esq., Messrs. Glaister, Watt, and Co.

C. ROLLETT, Esq., Pitt-street.

GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

LIFE INSURANCE.

This Society, for its mutual contribution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assureds.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, municipal corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employees.

Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premium.

FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA.—Grants indefensible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 46, George-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited). Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, \$250,000.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

**VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

Fire and Marine, Life and Guarantee. United capital ..... \$2,000,000.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: George Thorpe, Esq.; J. D. V. Lamb, Esq.

Chief Offices—10, South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, \$1,000,000. Income, \$200,000. Reserve fund, \$200,000.

Established in 1863. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, \$1,152,000.

Insurance effected on buildings, merchandises, and ships.

London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Co. & W. H. Mackenzie, un., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S.A. W. H. Mackenzie, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

**T**HIS MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows interest on FIXED DEPOSITS at the following rates, viz.:—

For 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, at 5 ditto ditto.

12 ditto, at 5 ditto ditto.

18 ditto, at 6 ditto ditto.

By order of the Directors,

C. G. D'ALEBYHLL, Manager.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**P**RINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE. Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of BELMERE.

LAST EIGHT NIGHTS, of

H. J. BANDMANN, the German Operatic English Actor.

BANDMANN will appear THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely, thence to the Haslem Creek Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. ALBERT FIELD (of the Telegraphic Department) deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral, to move from his late residence, 115, Bourke-street, near Woolloomooloo-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely, thence to the Haslem Creek Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES FIELD, Commissioner of Appeals, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral, to move from his late residence, 115, Bourke-street, near Woolloomooloo-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock precisely, thence to the Haslem Creek Cemetery. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. J. H. MYERS ( tobacconist) are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, INNA, to move from her late residence, 116, Denham-street, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, for Camperdown Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, South Head Road; and Abercrombie-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the late Mrs. ELIZA M. THOMPSON, Widow, are invited to attend the Funeral; to move from her late residence, No. 46, Denham-street, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, for Camperdown Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, South Head Road.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES BLACK, deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral; to move from his late residence, Sheep-street, Darlinghurst, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery, Darvonne-street. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 119, George-street South; 120, South Head Road; and Abercrombie-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. PETER MURPHY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, to move from No. 104, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. CORMICK McCAFFERY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, Mary, deceased, to move from his residence, No. 104, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary Service, R. STEWART, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. J. S. MURRAY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his wife; to move from his residence, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary Service, R. STEWART, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the late Mrs. ELIZA M. THOMPSON, Widow, are invited to attend the Funeral; to move from her late residence, No. 46, Denham-street, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, for Camperdown Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, South Head Road.

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**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. CORMICK McCAFFERY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, Mary, deceased, to move from his residence, No. 104, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary Service, R. STEWART, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. J. S. MURRAY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his wife; to move from his residence, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary Service, R. STEWART, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

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**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. J. S. MURRAY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his wife; to move from his residence, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Mortuary Service, R. STEWART, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the late Mrs. ELIZA M. THOMPSON, Widow, are invited to attend the Funeral; to move from her late residence, No. 46, Denham-street, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, for Camperdown Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 120, South Head Road.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES BLACK, deceased, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral; to move from his late residence, Sheep-street, Darlinghurst, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, and proceed to the Petersham Cemetery, Darvonne-street. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 119, George-street South; 120, South Head Road.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. PETER MURPHY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, to move from No. 104, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. CORMICK McCaffery are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, Mary, deceased, to move from his residence, No. 104, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed